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Croatia

Livestock and Products

Dairy, Livestock and Poultry Situation and Outlook

2000

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Report Highlights:
Croatia's livestock sector remains in a slump due to slack consumer demand and subsidized competition. WTO accession coupled with European Union concessions on market access should improve prospects for Croatian livestock product exports, however.

Includes PSD changes: No
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Summary

In Spring 2000 the Croatian government introduced new measures to support the recovery of the livestock sector. These include new financial subsidies for pig and beef calf fattening. An additional impetus might be the possibility of duty free export to the European Union market, since the EU Commission is set to grant unilaterally Croatia and other western Balkan countries some trade preferences. These preferences would stipulate duty free export for all agricultural and food products except fish, preserved fish, baby beef and wine, which would still fall under the quota regime (currently the "baby beef" quota for Croatia is 9,400 tonnes subject to a 20 per cent duty). At the beginning of 2000 the government introduced incentives for corn production amounting to 800 HRK/hectare. The purpose of this measure is to reduce the cost of inputs to livestock production.

Cattle

Production

In the beginning of 2000 the total number of cattle was 427,000. This presents a 3% decrease compared with beginning of 1999. In 1999 meat production was 39,416 mt, which presents an increase of 22%.

Production Factors

In 1999, the forage and feed situation was generally good. In 2000 despite the financial subsidies, due to drought at the beginning of this year, a slight reduction in production of corn and forages can be expected. At the beginning of 2000 the government introduced incentives for corn production amounting to 800 HRK/hectare. The purpose of this measure is to reduce the cost of inputs to livestock production.

Production mix

The production of milk and beef are closely related due to the use of dual-purpose cattle. Simmental breed dominates with 75% per cent of the national herd, the rest being Brown Swiss and Holstein. During the last few years, due to high levels of Government support, milk production steadily grew. However, in 1999, due to problems of delayed payment by the dairy industry, production slightly decreased to 602 million liters.

Currently, there are about 125 small and 13 big slaughterhouses in Croatia and about 99 small and 18 big cattle processing plants. About 90 per cent of the cattle population is slaughtered in slaughterhouses while the rest is slaughtered on farms.

Production Technology

Cattle-breeding and selection supervision includes 65,807 cows, of which 52,499 head of Simmental

(79%), 10,291 head of Holstein-Friesian (16%) and 3,017 head of Brown Swiss (5%).

The use of hormones for beef and milk production is prohibited by domestic legislation.

Production problems

All family farms are characterized by their small size and lack of specialization. Most farms have fewer than five cows. The average number of cattle per Croatian farm is significantly below that of the developed Western countries and production costs are much higher than those of other competitors. Fewer than 1% of family farms involved in cattle production have more than 10 cows. However, one of the most important problems farmers are faced regarding cattle production is the lack of access to acceptable financing.

Consumption

In 1998 the Central Statistics Bureau carried out a Household Consumption Survey. The methodology used was the household budget surveys in the EU – Methodology and Recommendations for Harmonization 1997, No. 361, by which EUROSTAT harmonized methodologies for the EU member states. The sample included 3,123 household with 9,433 interviewed persons.

Until 1998 consumption data was estimated based on a food-balance sheet method. Comparison of 1998 with the early 1990's shows a small decrease in consumption of beef and veal. In 1998 consumption was around 12 kg per capita of which almost 30% is veal.

According to the Household Consumption Survey total domestic milk consumption is about 125 liters per capita. It includes consumption of fresh milk and milk products. Consumption of fresh milk is about 92 litres per capita.

Trade

During the last three years imports of live cattle have grown continuously. In 1997 the import of live cattle (31,720 mt) increased by 64% compared with 1996, or by 140% compared with 1995. Such high imports are partly the result of large scale imports of breeding cattle, (27% of total imports in live cattle imported in 1996 and almost 37% of the live cattle imports in 1997). This expansion of breeding animals imports was enabled by the low level of import duties. The main supplier was Hungary, followed by EU member countries.

In 1998 the import of live cattle (18,626 mt) decreased 40% compared with 1997. Of total live cattle imports only 6% were breeding cattle. In 1999 there was a further decline in imports of live cattle (16% less compared with 1998). Of total imports (15,624 mt), only 7.4% were breeding cattle. The major suppliers of live cattle (almost 60%) were Hungary and Poland. These declines are attributable to the general economic slump in Croatia, and disincentives to increase production in the face of subsidized exports of livestock products from the European Union and Hungary, coupled with long delays in payments to farmers of products delivered.

Imports of beef in 1998 reached almost 8,000 mt. This was almost 16% less than in 1997. The major suppliers of beef meat in 1998 were the EU, with 38% cent, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, with 28%. Data for 1999 show a decrease in imports of beef (5,430 mt). Compared with 1998 it was 30% less or almost 50% less than in 1997. The major suppliers were EU countries. The abrogation of the Free Trade Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia resulted in a 70% drop in beef imports from that country.

In 1993 the EU imposed an import ban on cattle and meat from Croatia, with the explanation that Croatia is a high risk disease area. This measure was abolished in September 1998, but by then the Croatian competitors took over the EU market. This is the reason Croatia's only major export destination of live cattle is Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, due to suspension of the Free Trade Agreement between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia in May 1999 the export of live cattle to this country significant decreased. In 1999 there were no live cattle exports to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The main Croatian export destination for beef and veal is Italy. Export of beef in 1998 was about 1,200 mt. This is 23% less than in 1997. In 1999 exports amounted to 928 mt or 24% less than in 1998. Italy nevertheless remains Croatia's major destination for beef exports. The exports of beef to Bosnia and Herzegovina drastically dropped, and in 1999 amounted to only 43 mt.

Tariff Table

The current tariff rates for live cattle and beef and veal are as follows:

Tariff No.	Description	Ad valorem rate (%)	Specific duty (kuna/kg)
0102.901,902,903	Bulls, oxen, cows	20	3.85
0102.904	Bull calves for fattening weighing 200 kg or more, but not more than 320 kg	20	
0102.905, 906, 909	Bull calves fattened weighing more than 320 kg, but not more than 400 kg; Other bull calves and Others	20	4.53-4.67
0102.907	Calves	5	
02.01	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled.	25	8.40-11.20
02.02	Meat of bovine animals, frozen.	25	0.00 -8.35

For breeding cattle custom tariffs are 0%. Also, due to shortages in the domestic market for manufacturing beef, the Government abandoned specific duties (specific part expressed as HRK/kg) for frozen beef.

The expected Croatian WTO accession, which may occur by August 2000, will bring a significant reduction in customs tariff protection. The current *ad valorem* equivalent of customs protection for live bovine animal is about 24%. Upon accession, Croatia will have to reduce its customs tariff protection on live bovine animals by about 17%, and for meat products subject to a transitional period of 3-4 years by an additional 30%

For beef the *ad valorem* equivalent will be reduced from the current 69% to 55%, and for products subject to a 3-4 year transition period they will fall by an additional 35%.

After WTO accession, Croatia is obliged to apply an import tariff rate quota for beef of 1,200 mt at 15% duty *ad valorem*.

Policy

At the beginning of 2000 the government changed its system of subsidies. The government introduced a subsidy for bull calves. The right to receive the subsidy is extended to each physical or legal person who has bought at least 4 bull calves of domestic origin. As of January 1, 2001 this number will be raised to 20 bull calves. The request for 60% of the subsidy can be submitted after the bull calves have started fattening. The reminding 40% can be received after selling the fattened bull calves (at least 450 kg).

In the last few years the government has been faced with a problem of excessive slaughtering of bull calves, which is one of the main causes in decline of cattle number. This has been primarily linked to the consumer preferences. Since May 1998 the government has tried applying a ban on slaughtering of bulls weighing less than 320 kg. Enforcement appears weak, however, as the number of slaughtered calves has not declined.

The premium for milk is set at 0.55 HRK/liter for milk produced in the lowland regions. In “Special Interest Zones” (mountain regions, special state-care regions, islands and the Pelješac peninsula) 0.9 HRK/liter is paid. The total amount paid for milk premium is about 300 million HRK.

Croatia can expect to see significant changes in policy due to establishment of closer relations with the European Union. In June 2000 the European Commission published a document on exceptional trade measures for countries participating in the EU Stabilization and Association Process. One purpose of this measure is to open the EU market for products from western Balkan countries, in order to help them promote much needed foreign direct investment, help these countries to develop their exports and above all, contribute to political and economic stability in the region. This document stipulates export to the EU without quantitative restrictions or measures having equivalent effect and with exemption from custom duties and charges having equivalent effect for almost all agricultural and food products. Exceptions to these include live bovine animals and beef. Baby beef, which Croatia traditionally has exported to the EU market, is subject to a quota (9,400 tones at 20% *ad valorem*).

Swine

Production

Compared to 1998 the number of pigs decreased by 10% (from 1,362,000 to 1,233,000). In 1999 pork production amounted to 91,764 mt or 1.5% less than in 1998. During the Summer 2000, a shortage of pork can be expected. Due to the large surplus from 1998 and 1999 many farmers gave up swine production in 2000 which should significantly reduce the domestic supply.

Private family farms dominate the swine sector, holding about 75% of hog inventories.

Production problems

Structural problems, similar to those in cattle production, constrain swine production. About 70% of Croatian production comes from farms with 1-5 five pigs which makes it impossible to introduce adequate technology and selection. Average annual production on family farms is less than 10 fattened piglets.

Production mix

There are about 128 small and 13 large slaughterhouses in Croatia and about 98 small and 18 big swine processing plants. About 90% of the swine population is slaughtered in slaughterhouses while the rest is slaughtered on farms.

Disease

In 1999 hog cholera (classical swine fever) and Trichinellosis broke out in Vukovar county. In May 2000 the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry started a large scale campaign to eliminate these diseases. For this measure the government set aside 15 million HRK. For infected and purchased swine, the government will pay between 4.5 and 11 HRK/kg of meat depending on type of swine.

Consumption

The total consumption of pork is about 100,000 mt which represents about 24 kg per capita. Consumption of fresh pork is about 14 kg per capita. Traditionally, Croatian's consumers prefer pork although the share of pork consumption in total meat consumption is declining.

Trade

Until 1997 the import of live swine and meat had been continuously rising. The main reason was insufficiency of domestic production and the drop of prices on the world market. The increase in custom duties in 1997 resulted in a slight decrease in imports of live swine. However imports of pork rose by 26%. In 1998 the import of live swine was 2,400 mt, or 37% less than in 1997. Imports of pork in 1998 (12,240 mt) also decreased by 41% per cent compared to 1997. In 1999 there was a further decline in import of live swine and pork. Imports of live swine amounted to 594 mt, a decrease of 75% compared with 1998. This drop is due to significant domestic surpluses in 1998. On the other hand, imports of pork were 10,719 mt. Thus was a decrease of only for 13% compared to 1998. The major factors behind these drops are the generally deteriorating economic conditions prevailing in Croatia.

The main suppliers of swine in recent years were Hungary and the Czech Republic. However in 1999 most imports came from EU countries (Denmark, Austria, France.) Compared to previous years imports from Hungary significantly decreased. In 1999 only 86 mt of Hungarian swine were imported, while in 1996 this import amounted to 4,854 mt.

During the pre-war period (1981-91) exports of pork equalled 4.5% of total Croatian production. This drastically dropped to 0.5% in the 1993-95 period, and only 0.1% in the 1996-97 period. In 1999 this decline continued with only 25 mt of live swine or 45% less than in 1998. Export of pork in 1999 was 63 mt, a decline of 67% compared to 1998.

Due to the Russian financial crisis, which caused huge problems on the market for agricultural products, and due to imports of cheap pork, Croatia had significant surpluses of live swine in the end of 1998. Also, abolition of the free trade agreement with Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1999 caused loss of a major market for pork products. Given the generally large supplies of pork available from EU suppliers, prospects for Croatian pork exports in 2000 are generally gloomy.

Tariff Table

Tariff No.	Description	Ad valorem rate (%)	Specific duty (kuna/kg)
0103.9	-Other :		
0103.91	--Weighing less than 50 kg	20	0.00-4.00
0103.92	--Weighing 50 kg or more	20	3.80-4.00
	Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen.		
0203.1	-Fresh or chilled :		
0203.11	--Carcasses and half-carcasses	25	5.31-7.42
0203.12	--Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in	25	3.85-5.39
0203.19	--Other	25	3.00-6.93
0203.2	-Frozen :		
0203.21	--Carcasses and half-carcasses	25	3.92

0203.22	--Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in	25	3.64-4.50
0203.29	--Other	25	2.90-4.90

Import of breeding animals is free of customs duty.

Due to domestic production shortages and in order to ensure a sufficient supply of pork during the tourist season the government in May 2000 abolished the specific duty on live swine weighing less than 50 kg.

WTO membership will commit Croatia to reducing tariff protection of live swine and pork. The current *ad valorem* equivalent of customs protection for live swine is about 46%. Upon accession Croatia will reduce the customs protection of live swine by about 22%, while for meat products, which are subject to a transitional period of 3-4 years, the customs tariffs will be reduced an additional 30%.

For pork the *ad valorem* equivalent will be reduced from the current 57 per cent to 45 percent and for products subject to a transition period of 3-5 years by an additional 30%. For some categories of frozen pork the transition period is 7 years. Croatia will also apply a tariff rate quota for pork of 1,000 mt at 10% duty.

Croatia applies certain incentives in this sector. In 1999 Croatia offered incentives for fattening of swine within “Special Interest Areas” (110 kuna per head). The total amount of paid subsidies in 1999 was almost 7.5 million HRK.

At the beginning of 2000 the government introduced a subsidy for swine for slaughtering. The subsidy is offered to each physical or legal person who has delivered to market at least 10 fattened swine of domestic origin, average weight of 90 to 130 kg, with varied levels of support depending on the quality of meat. As of January 1, 2001 the number needed for eligibility will increase to 50 head of swine.

This law also imposed selective payments per head of live animal and some other measures for breeding or domestic species of swine.

Poultry

Production

Unlike other livestock subsectors. poultry production in 1999 grew slightly. The total number of poultry in 1999 was 11,256,000 (up 4% compared to 1998). At the same time, meat production amounted to 76,476 mt, which presents an increase of 6% compared to 1998.

Within total poultry production, chicken production dominates, with 92 - 94%. The share of total poultry production carried on family farms is 50 - 60%.

Consumption

Due to the decrease in consumption of other meats, poultry meat consumption has significantly increased during the last few years. In 1998 the consumption was almost 18 kg per capita, or total consumption of 77,000 mt.

Production problems

One of the most important tasks in Croatian poultry production is to improve accommodation facilities, and feeding and health conditions. However, little progress has made in the last 10 years. The main reasons have been the lack of money and favorable credit programs, uncontrolled imports of poultry, weak support from the government for this branch of livestock production, and disorder on the domestic market.

Trade

In 1999 imports of live poultry amounted to 254 mt. This is a significant decrease (65%) compared to 1998, and is mainly the result of an increase in poultry production. However, imports of poultry meat have been increasing during the last few years (in 1999 nearly double the level in 1996). Total imports of poultry meat in 1999 amounted to 1,427 mt. There was an increase of imports in 1999 from China, (639 mt of poultry meat, an increase of 4.5 times compared to 1998).

Data on export of poultry show a decline. In 1999 exports of live poultry were 19 mt, 56% less than in 1998. However, exports of poultry meat have increased. In 1999 poultry meat exports amounted to 2,452 mt, or 5% more than in 1998. The major export destination in the last few years has been Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Tariffs

The Croatian poultry market is currently heavily protected with an average duty of 86% on poultry meat. Following WTO accession this protection will be reduced by 44% and during a transitional period of 3 - 5 years, by an additional 36%. The transitional period for a few tariff items of frozen poultry meat is 7 years.

Tariff Schedule Negotiated for WTO Accession

HTS Code	Description	Tariff on accession to WTO	Tariff after transition period	Transition end date
207	Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading No. 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen.			
2071	-Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus :			
20711	--Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled			
207111	--- chicken	10+79,0 EURO/100	10+33,7	2005

		kg MAX 68	EURO/100 kg MAX 35	

207119	--- Other	10+58,2 EURO/100 kg MAX 55	10+32,3 EURO/100 kg MAX 35	2003
20712	--Not cut in pieces, frozen			
207121	--- chicken	10+73,4 EURO/100 kg MAX 59	10+39,7 EURO/100 kg MAX 30	2005
207129	--- Other	35	20	2003
20713	--Cuts and offal, fresh or chilled			
207131	--- chicken fillet	10+176,8 EURO/100 kg MAX 68	10+75,4 EURO/100 kg MAX 35	2005
207132	--- Other of chicken	10+105,2 EURO/100 kg MAX 68	10+44,9 EURO/100 kg MAX 35	2005
207139	--- Other	35	20	2003
20714	--Cuts and offal, frozen			
207141	--- chicken fillet	5+108,8 EURO/100 kg MAX 45	5+55,6 EURO/100 kg MAX 18	2007
207142	--- Other of chicken	5+80,0 EURO/100 kg MAX 40	5+42,0 EURO/100 kg MAX 18	2007
207143	--- Livers	5+60,0 EURO/100 kg MAX 40	5+30,0 EURO/100 kg MAX 18	2007
207149	--- Other	35	18	2007
2072	-Of turkeys :			
20724	--Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled	10+98,8 EURO/100 kg MAX 68	10+42,2 EURO/100 kg MAX 35	2005
20725	--Not cut in pieces, frozen	10+91,8 EURO/100 kg MAX 59	10+49,6 EURO/100 kg MAX 39	2005
20726	--Cuts and offal, fresh or chilled			
207261	--- fillet	10+221,0 EURO/100 kg MAX 68	10+94,3 EURO/100 kg MAX 35	2005
207269	--- Other	10+131,6 EURO/100 kg MAX 68	10+56,2 EURO/100 kg MAX 35	2004
20727	--Cuts and offal, frozen			
207271	--- fillet	45	18	2007
207272	--- Livers	40	18	2007

207279	--- Other	5+100,0 EURO/100 kg MAX 40	5+54,0 EURO/100 kg MAX 18	2007
2073	-Of ducks, geese or guinea fowls :			
20732	--Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled			
207321	--- of ducks	35		
207329	--- of Other	35		
20733	--Not cut in pieces, frozen			
207331	--- of ducks	35		
207339	--- of Other	35		
20734	--Fatty livers, fresh or chilled	35		
20735	--Other, fresh or chilled	35		
20736	--Other, frozen			
207361	--- Livers	35		
207369	--- Other	35		

Following the WTO accession, tariffs on live poultry will be reduced, during a 4 year transitional period, from the current 36% to 17%.

The level of financial support in this sector is relatively modest. The total amount of subsidies paid in 1999 was 7.3 million HRK.

Sheep and Goats

Little information is available for the sheep sector. Currently, of the total number of sheep almost 96% is owned by private producers. Sheep production is generally dependent on open grazing in mountain regions. Supplemental feeding is rarely practiced.

Production

Production is generally increasing, mostly as a result of reclaiming of areas depopulated during the war. Sheep production is relatively low-input and thus can be profitable in areas with adequate grazing.

Consumption

Consumption of lamb is at a very low level, about 1 kg per capita. Most of the population consumes lamb only on special occasions. Consumers prefer young lamb with less percent of fat. However, a rebound in tourist trade on the Adriatic coast could increase demand for lamb.

Production mix

The Croatian sheep sector mostly consists of domestic varieties characterised by low productivity of meat, milk and wool. Total milk production in 1999 amounted to 7,436,000 litres (increase of 22% compared to 1998) and wool production was 449 mt.

Trade

Trade in sheep and sheep meat is negligible. Croatia imports small quantities from Romania and New Zealand. In 1999 imports amounted to 1,558 mt of live sheep, which was a 63% increase compared to 1998. This increase mainly was result of growth of imports from Romania (90% of total imports). In 1999 there were no exports of sheep.

Import of lamb meat in 1999 was 493 mt or 50% less than in 1998. This decline is result of increased Croatian lamb meat production. Export of lamb meat in 1999 was only 1 mt.

Tariffs

On the day of Croatia's accession to the WTO this protection will be reduced by 44% and in a 3-5 year transitional period by an additional 36%. The transitional period for a few tariff items (frozen meat) is 7 years.

Tariff Schedule Negotiated for WTO Accession

HTS Code	Description	Tariff on accession to WTO	Tariff after transition period	Transition end date
204	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen.			
20410	-Carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb, fresh or chilled	10+90,0 EURO/100 kg MAX 39	8+36,9 EURO/100 kg MAX 20	2003
2042	-Other meat of sheep, fresh or chilled :			
20421	--Carcasses and half-Carcasses	10+75,0 EURO/100 kg MAX 48	8+33,0 EURO/100 kg MAX 25	2003
20422	--Other cuts with bone in	10+45,0 EURO/100 kg MAX 48	8+20,1 EURO/100 kg MAX 25	2003
20423	--Boneless	44	20	2003
20430	-Carcasses and half-carcasses of lamb, frozen	10+65,0 EURO/100 kg MAX 48	8+26,8 EURO/100 kg MAX 24	2003
2044	-Other meat of sheep, frozen :			
20441	--Carcasses and half-Carcasses	54	24	2003
20442	--Other cuts with bone in	54	24	2003
20443	--Boneless	54	20	2003
20450	-Meat of Goats	50	20	2003

The level of financial support in this sector is very modest.

Incentives for this sector are also applied. In 1998 4.3 million kuna was paid out in the form of incentives. The total amount of paid subsidies was 6.4 million kuna.

Exchange rate: Croatian kuna (HRK) 8.05 = $1.00

Trade in Cattle (in metric tons)				
Imports from:	1996	1997	1998	1999
Hungary	9,163	11,997	6,422	4,781
EU	6,521	11,969	3,201	1,123
Czech Republic	1,512	4,506	2,888	2,070
Poland	1,057	734	4,532	4,203
Slovak Republic	860	1,638	1,428	2,157
Lithuania	209	247	-	310
Romania	10	262	13	980
SR Yugoslavia	-	243	123	-
Other	-	124	18	-
Total	19,332	31,720	18,626	15,624
Export to:	1996	1997	1998	1,999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	586	355	78	-
Italy	-	-	-	18
Total	586	355	78	18

Trade in Meat, Beef and Veal (in metric tons)				
Imports from:	1996	1997	1998	1999
EU	3,397	4,251	2,970	2,782
Argentina	1,032	1,307	238	18
Hungary	729	1,205	985	398
Bosnia and Herzegovina	710	2,112	2,185	643
Australia	390	86	318	-
China	251	100	322	173
Slovak Republic	151	-	357	-
New Zealand	102	11	11	2
United States	89	43	-	-
Czech Republic	-	283	35	5
Other	121	121	358	1,409
Total	3,575	9,519	7,780	5,430
Export to:	1996	1997	1998	1999
Italy	1,034	1,522		885
Bosnia and Herzegovina	308	66	116	43
Slovenia	29	-	-	-
Germany	-	21		-
Austria	-	-		20
EU	-	-	1,096	-
Total	1,371	1,609	1,212	928

Trade in Swine (in metric tons)				
Imports from:	1996	1997	1998	1999
Hungary	4,854	1,075	273	86
EU	78	70	935	487
Poland	304	443	161	0
Czech Republic	0	1,937	990	10
Romania	0	234	0	0
Other	152	11	0	11
Total	5,388	3,770	2,359	594
Export to:	1996	1997	1998	1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	194	82	44	25
Total	194	82	44	25

Trade in Pork (in metric tons)				
Imports from:	1996	1997	1998	1999
Hungary	8,416	9,464	3,142	2,319
EU	6,412	6,024	7,529	7,601
China	735	641	96	-
United States	464	887	42	-
Romania	198	198	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	97	602	1,172	262
Czech Republic	-	2,239	120	-
Other	92	743	138	537
Total	16,414	20,798	12,240	10,719
Export to:	1996	1997	1998	1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	95	39	193	63
Bulgaria	-	37	-	-
SR Yugoslavia	-	5	-	-
TOTAL	95	81	193	63

Trade in Sheep (in metric tons)				
Imports from:	1996	1997	1998	1999
Romania	207	742	734	1,416
Hungary	28	76	174	100
Bulgaria	27	-	-	29
Slovakia	13	-	-	0
EU	53	24	24	11
Other	-	12	21	2
Total	275	842	954	1,558
Export to:	1996	1997	1998	1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	-	105.42	-
Total	3	-	105.42	-

Trade in Mutton and Lamb (in metric tons)				
Imports from:	1996	1997	1998	1999
New Zealand	742	302	253	71
FYRO Macedonia	379	-	-	-
Bulgaria	284	356	209	60
Romania	277	571	233	216
Australia	125	-	3	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	24	137	305	146
Hungary	8	-	-	-
Slovak Republic	5	-	-	-
Russia	-	8	-	-
United States	-	7	-	-
EU	-	-	13	-
Total	1,844	1,381	1,016	493
Export to:	1996	1997	1998	1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	184	140	1	1
Total	184	140	1	1

Trade in Live Poultry (in metric tons)				
Imports from:	1996	1997	1998	1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	91	187	520	110
Hungary	40	187	121	54
EU	22	42	65	79
Slovenia	11	18	7	10
Other	1	25	12	1
Total	165	459	724	254
Export to:	1996	1997	1998	1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	95	50	43	19
Slovenia	0	2	0	0
Total	95	52	43	19

Trade in Poultry Meat (in metric tons)				
Imports from:	1996	1997	1998	1999
EU	345	474	721	442
China	150	355	117	639
Hungary	99	32	11	40
Slovenia	68	55	290	267
Other		82	41	18
USA	-	-	18	21
Total	662	998	1,197	1,427
Export to:	1996	1997	1998	1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	574	1,228	1,972	2,086
Slovenia	216	460	245	231
Austria	204	25	-	-
Germany	149	34	-	-
Italy	113	88	-	1
FYRO Macedonia	-	25	122	134
Total	1,256	1,860	2,339	2,452